Public transit for Central Indiana

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Hoosier Environmental Council







Metropolitan
Indianapolis Board of
REALTORS®











Once a leader in public transportation...









Transit connects people and places, makes life accessible without a car

- Mobility & choice
- Job creation/job access
- Energy savings
- Reduced air pollution and carbon emissions



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Cleaner air

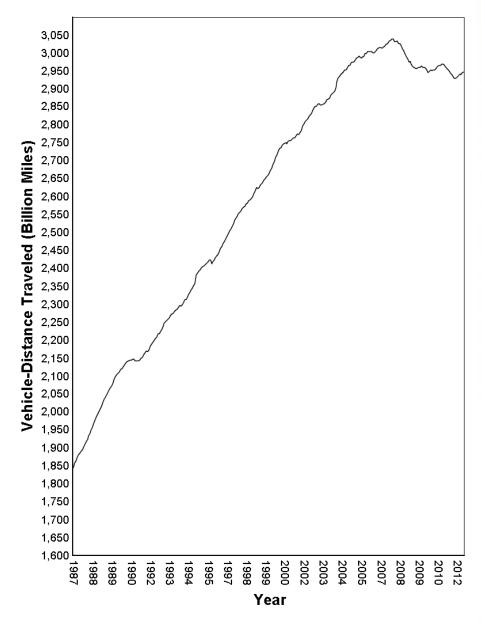
• 60% of ozone pollution in central Indiana from motor vehicles





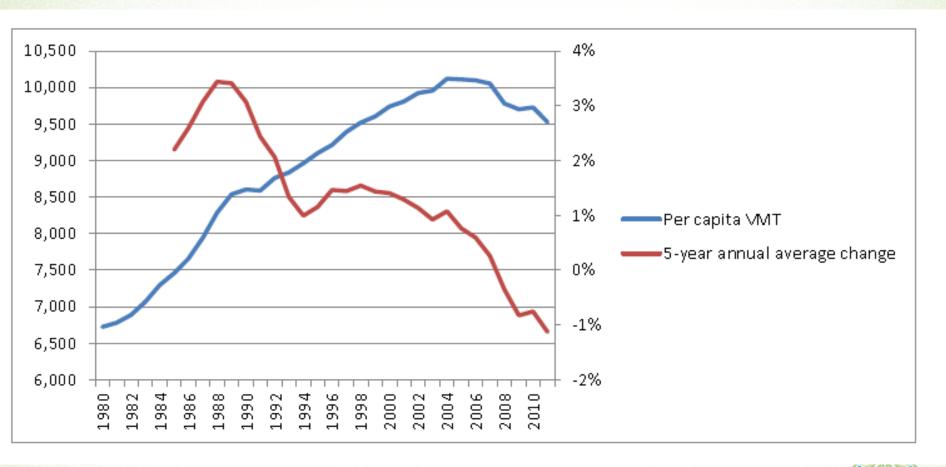


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High gas prices & recession-driven decline in driving







Changing demographics, high gas prices

- Aging baby boomers 1/5 of Hoosiers 65+ in 2030
- Millennials losing interest in drivers' licenses and cars – 15% fewer 18 year-olds with licenses 1980-2010
- Population migration back to urban areas
- VMT reached peak, leveled off



=more people riding transit

- IndyGo: up 11% through August 2012
- South Shore: up 5% over 2011
- Indiana 4% increase from 2010 to 2011
- U.S. 10.4 billion trips in 2011– 2nd highest level ever



Challenges facing Indiana transit systems

- Central Indiana
 - IndyGo barely avoided major service cuts last 2 years
- NW Indiana
 - Regional Bus Authority operations ceasing
- Statewide
 - Local funding options limited





How is transit funded in Indiana?

- Fares: 15%
- Local assistance (property taxes, general taxes): 36%
- Federal assistance: 26%
- State assistance: 22%



Peer cities outpacing Indianapolis

	Indian apo lis	Columbus, OH	Charlotte, NC
Population (urban area)	1,218,919	1,133,193	758,927
Square miles served	373	325	445
2012 Operating Budget	\$56.9 million	\$98.9 million	\$75.7 million (bus system only)
Vehicles in service (peak)*	132	241	347
Annual passenger trips*	8.8 million	17.2 million	20.3 million
Average weekday trips*	29,954	58,122	63,000 (bus only)

^{* 2010} National Transit Database (latest operating data available)







CENTRAL INDIANA'S TRANSPORTATION INITIATIVE



Timeline

February 2010

CITTF regional transportation plan released

2010-2011

Public input through IndyConnect partners

December 2011

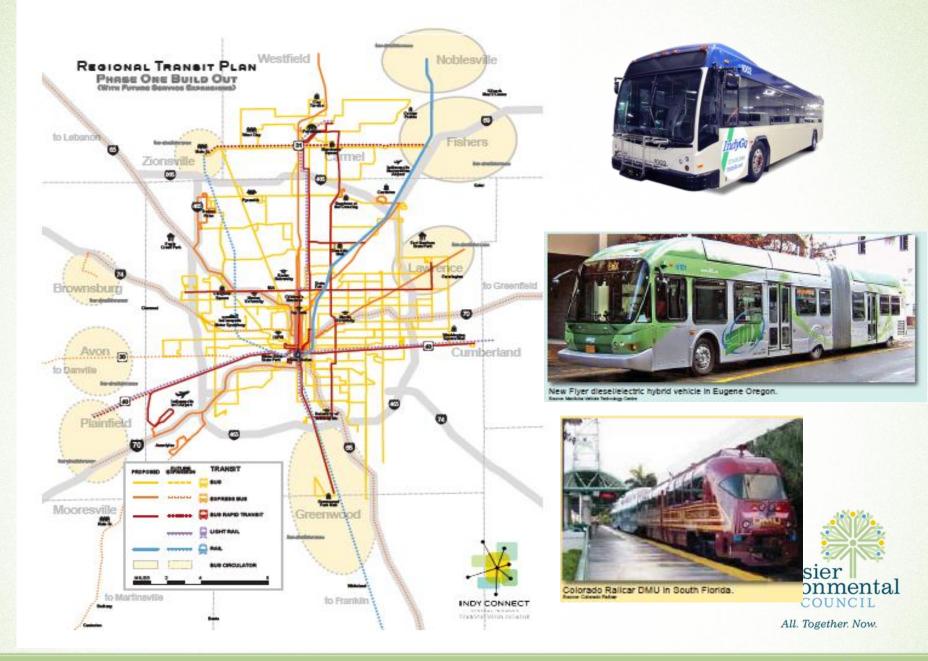
• Final revised regional transit plan released



The plan

- Bus service doubled in first 10 years
- 5 express bus routes
- 4 BRT lines
- NE corridor rail service
- Light rail in future
- Bike and pedestrian trails







BRT

- •Dedicated lanes or mixed traffic lanes with signal priority, queue jumps
- Permanent stations
- •7.5 minute intervals peak
- •15 minute intervals off-peak

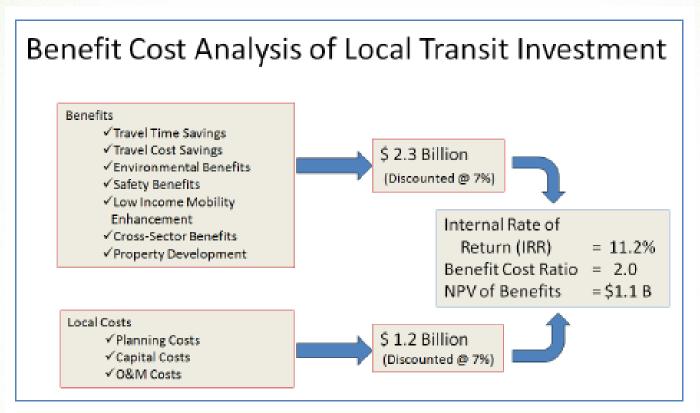


Revenue and costs

- \$1.259 B capital cost (10 years)
- \$133 M annual operating cost (2021)

- \$152 M annual revenue (2021)
 - State PMTF
 - Local property taxes, RTA tax
 - Fares







Funding the plan

- Local revenue source needed: .3% (three-tenths of a percent) increase in the local option income tax in Marion and Hamilton counties
- For a family of four earning \$50,000 a year, this would cost about \$10 per month.



In the legislature....

Indiana General assembly must authorize voter referendum on dedicated local tax, and enable RTA

2012:

- HB 1083—fell short by one vote in committee
- Caught up in other issues



2013:

- Bipartisan support
- Leadership questions
- Coalition building
- Grassroots outreach

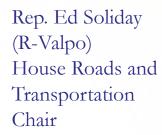




Who are key players? New faces in 2013



Sen. Luke Kenley (R-Noblesville) Senate Appropriations Chair







Sen. John Broden (D-South Bend) Ranking member: Senate Appropriations



Sen. Tom Wyss
(R-Ft. Wayne)
Senate Homeland
Security,
Transportation
Chair



